

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1598.

號八月七日八十六百八千英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1868.

日九月五年辰戌治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO.,
4, Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA.—Swatow, Drown & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Foochow, Thompson &
Co. Shanghai, H. Fogg & Co. Ma-
nica, Quonqua & Co. Co.

Departures.

July 18. "Opereus, for Shanghai.
18. Fusiana, for Singapore.
18. West Australian, for Bangkok.
18. Hormann & Emma, for Callao.

Under Despatch.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta,
Per Reise, on Tuesday at daylight, the
21st inst.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta,—
Per Ararat Appear, on Tuesday, the 21st
instant, at 6 A.M.

For Manila.—Per Santa Anna, on Mon-
day, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

New Advertisements.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
July 18th, 1868.

Third Appearance
of
Mlle. ADELE and Miss GEMMA,
AND OF THE
GUM ELASTIC MAN.

Double Trapeze
BY THE
BROTHERS DUCROW.
AND
Comic Pantomime
OF THE
STATUE "BLANCHE."

LADIES unaccompanied by Gentlemen
are not admitted to the First Class.

Saturday afternoon, grand day perfor-
mance, for the accommodation of Families
and Children.

PAUSES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, \$2.00
Second Class Seats, 1.00
Third Class, 50
Children half-price.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock
precisely.
Hongkong, July 18, 1868.

CONSIGNEES OF J E 45 cases Preserved
Meats, shipped by Messrs RAMON
Ferr & Co., Sydney N.S.W., per "Fanny
Nicholson," and consigned to order, are
hereby informed that if not taken delivery
of on or before the 22nd inst., the same will
be landed and stored at their expense and
risk.

JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1868. juv21

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

HE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company for
Hongkong and Canton, are prepared to
grant Policies at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE following WINES, &c., of superior
quality in lots to be purchased:—
Eugene Chiquot and Henry's to
Pints and Quarts.

Sillery Mousset, CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Noire, A. de Lutz & fils CLARETS, Pints and
Quarts.

Vincent CHARET, Quarts.
CHABLIS.
BURGUNDY.
Liebfrauenwurz.
Josephine's Auslese, HOCK.
Ruthschein, Fleur de Musgo.
Imperial Old PORT in 1 dozen cases.
superior dry Pale SHERRY in 1 and 3
dozen cases.

Baw'ALE, Quarts and Pints.
Barclay's STOUT, Quarts and Pints.
Hennedy BRANDY in 1 dozen cases.
A. de Lutz & fils Brandy in 1 dozen
cases.

Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MUNIZ'S YELLOW METAL 20 to 28
oz. and Nails.

Apply to SIEM SIEN & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868. oct17

NOTICE.

M. George Chichester is authorized to
sign for us by procreation.

THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, July 15, 1868. 1545

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-
GISTERS OF SHARES of the COR-
PORATION will be CLOSED from the
16th to the 30th day of July current (both
days included), during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.

V. KRESSLER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE.

WANTED.
TONNAGE to Swatow and Amoy for Two
Hundred and Three Hundred Tons of
Dead Weights to Swatow and Four Hundred
Tons to Amoy.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1868.

NOTICE.

HE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents at Hongkong, Canton and Macao for the UNION OF HAMBURG
UNDERWRITERS, and beg to draw
attention to \$65-00 and \$127-14/-
"Allgemeine See-Versicherungs-Bedingungen von 1867," according to which all
documents to substantiate claims against
the Union of Hamburg Underwriters must
be certified by the Agents, or they will not
be recognized.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 16, 1868. sep16

NOTICE.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta,
Per Reise, on Tuesday at daylight, the
21st inst.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta,—
Per Ararat Appear, on Tuesday, the 21st
instant, at 6 A.M.

For Manila.—Per Santa Anna, on Mon-
day, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

Entire Change of Programme,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
July 18th, 1868.

English and American Canvas of the best
Brands constantly on Hand.

Hongkong, July 13, 1868. dec31

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High
Court of Chancery made in a cause
of JARDINE & PERCEVAL the Creditors of
ALEXANDER PERCEVAL of Temple House
near Ballymote in the County of Sligo in
Ireland Esquire late a Partner in the Firm
of Messrs JARDINE MATTHESON and COMPANY
of Hongkong China Merchants who died in
or about the month of May 1866 are on
or before the 20th day of November 1868 to
send by post prepaid to Messrs FRESHFIELDS
of No. 3 Bank Buildings in the City of
London, the Solicitors of the Plaintiffs
ROBERT JARDINE and JAMES MACANDREW
Particulars of the said deceased their
Christian and Surnames in full their
addresses and their positions with the Christian
and Surnames in full of any partner or
partners and full particulars of their claims
a statement of their accounts and the nature
of the securities if any held by them or in
default thereof they will be promptly
excluded from the benefit of said Order.
Every Creditor holding any Security is to
produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor
Greville at his Chambers situated at No. 11
New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on
the 27th day of November 1868 at One
o'clock in the afternoon being the time
appointed for adjudicating on the said
Claims.

Dated this ninth day of May 1868.
EDWARD BLOXHAM
20 July. Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.

CHRISTADELPHIAN SYNAGOGUE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opposite H. M. Naval Yard.
(CHIKISTOU ADELPHOI.)

MEET on the first day of the week at 11
A.M. for the breaking of Bread and
of Prayers, Acts 2:42. And at 4 P.M., to
read out of the Scriptures, if any things
(concerning the Kingdom of God and the
name of Jesus anointed) are so. Act 8—12
ver.

Hongkong, June 27, 1868. ju127

NOTICE.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SILVER CHALLENGE CUP,
VALUE \$150.

FOR SALE.

TO Members of the Association
only, and to become the property of
the person making the highest aggregate
Score at three competitions.

CONDITIONS.

Competitors can enter with more than
one Rifle. Entrance Fee \$5 each Rifle.
If sufficient number of entries are made
the first competition will take place on
SATURDAY, the 13th instant, commencing
at 3 p.m.

Members wishing to enter for the above
Cup will please forward their names to the
Secretary and state the description of Rifle
with which they intend to compete.

E. L. WOODIN,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, June 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following WINES, &c., of superior
quality in lots to be purchased:—
Eugene Chiquot and Henry's to
Pints and Quarts.

Sillery Mousset, CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Noire, A. de Lutz & fils CLARETS, Pints and
Quarts.

Vincent CHARET, Quarts.

CHABLIS.

BURGUNDY.

Liebfrauenwurz.

Josephine's Auslese, HOCK.

Ruthschein, Fleur de Musgo.

Imperial Old PORT in 1 dozen cases.

superior dry Pale SHERRY in 1 and 3
dozen cases.

Barclay's STOUT, Quarts and Pints.

Hennedy BRANDY in 1 dozen cases.

A. de Lutz & fils Brandy in 1 dozen
cases.

Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

MUNIZ'S YELLOW METAL 20 to 28
oz. and Nails.

Apply to SIEM SIEN & Co.

Hongkong, July 17, 1868. oct17

NOTICE.

M. George Chichester is authorized to
sign for us by procreation.

THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, July 15, 1868. 1545

Auctions.

SEEDS.

THIS Season's FLOWER, VEGETABLE
and GRASS SEEDS have arrived.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 16, 1868. ju130

M. S. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

Holmeswood Road, next door to the Hotel
de Europe.

Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the Interest of the "WANHOT STEAM
SHIP COMPANY" in the Building House
and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
to the various forms, to any part of the
Country.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sal-
vatur and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him at the Bakery, or left at
Masses Trous. HUNT & Co. will receive
prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SPECIAL SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, in their Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road, on

TUESDAY,

21 instant, at 11 A.M.

The following GOODS, namely:—

For Sale.

CAVITE CIGARS and CHE-ROOTS of best quality.
Havana CIGARS in boxes of 50 and 100 each, from \$6 to \$30 per 100.
Hamburg and Bremen CIGARS in great variety.
15 different kinds of Russian CIGARETTES.
Fresh Birdseye, Shag, Latakia, Turkey and Havana TOBACCO and Smoking Mixture, Honeydew, Goldbars, Harn's fine Cut, Kilkenny, &c.

For Sale by
BIEFIELD and ZACHARIAE,
Hongkong, June 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "ESTATEETTE" and other Arrivals.
GENUINE AVH GIN, in red cases, 15 squares.
Genuine AVH GIN, in white bottles.
Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.
Dutch CHACOCA, in stone bottles.
At HAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPAL, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampal and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairing of Vessels of all classes.

These Docks at Whampal are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker, and Machine works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A Jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker and Machine works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to the Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, Queen's Road.

JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—*Consignees or Masters of Vessels* having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

Hongkong, July 14, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1863.)
Capital, £1,000,000, in 1,000 Shares,
for £100 each.
Paid up Capital, Taels 300,000,
or Taels 200 per Share.

Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman
(Messrs. TURNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHAEL, Esq.
(Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq.
(Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-68.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1868, and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form will be received at the Office of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney held by their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1868.

By order of this Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.

No. To the Provisional Committee of the North CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—
I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number, as you may allot to me, and to pay the first call of £100 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when ever required, to do so.

Yours, &c.,
Your obedient Servant

Resolutions referred to above.

Res. I.—That a Company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1868 to 31st Dec., 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be £1,000,000, in 1,000 Shares of £100 each; Paid up Capital, £100,000 or £100 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment.

1868.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances:—
Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding
3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Above 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Above 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Above 12 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000, in 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings
or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding
3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding
6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 12 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF PREMIUM.

Detailed and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their
Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

Universal Marine Insurance Company.

Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF PREMIUM.

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding
3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding
6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 12 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,027.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

N.B.—Form of application for Shares
may be had at the Office of the Company,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF PREMIUM.

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding
3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding
6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 12 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to
announce the appointment of Messrs.
Holliday, Wise, & Co., as Agents for the
Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton,
Hankow, and Fuchow, who are prepared to
grant Insurances at current rates and of
whom all needful information may be ob-
tained.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. B. MORTHOOT, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 21, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

ASSURANCE
N.Y.
1868.
60,000
China, — Messrs.
Co., Hongkong,
Ivor Murray.
ing been appointed
or the above Com-
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s, forms of propo-
HEARD & Co.
gents in China.

NOTES.

JAPAN.

COUNCIL OF INTER-

LITERARY MEN,

RESIDENTS IN THE

CITY.

DENNYS.

ANNUAL.

THE PRESS.

May 4, 1868.)

ity of "Notes and
Queries" will be really
matter relating to
would be lost, and
Sino-English, Chi-
nese men caught
themselves on the
and Querries" as it
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Missionaries have got
and Philology their
Missionaries their
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part we are glad
both on account
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foreign community in

order, April, 1867.)
s of Notes & Quer-
ies have been placed
in every way and
publishers, and
the utmost suc-
cess in Eastern liter-

Mar. 2, 1867.)
first number of
last pages entitled
"China and Japan,"
and interesting his-
toria, together with
queries for future con-
sideration that
depend upon the
its contributions
with eagerness
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people.

Mar. 23, 1867.
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May 17, 1867.)
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Branch of
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China.

Mar. 1867.)
ropos of some pi-
which has appeared
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Notes and Querries
the subject of in-
particularly recom-
contributors as
facts in con-
sideration. * * *

"Notes" is per-
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will be as warn-
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philological lan-
making rapid
of the languages
and missionaries
in their ser-
they have given

Post-Office Notifications.

Intimations.

MAILS BY THE "COLUMBIAN".
The Contract Packet "COLUMBIAN" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 24th July, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M., on the 23rd Inst. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 23rd inst., until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 24th inst., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 15 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, & Patterns 7 A.M. on the 24th Inst.

Further late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 24th Inst. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 23rd Inst., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, July 14, 1868.

IT is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage chargeable on Book and Packets of America addressed to the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz.—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under 4 oz. 12 cents.
Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 24 " "
Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz. 36 " "
Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. 48 " "
For every additional 4 oz. 12 " "

Via MARSEILLES.

Under 4 oz. 16 cents.
Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 32 " "
Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz. 48 " "
Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. 64 " "
For every additional 4 oz. 16 " "

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF HONG KONG, &c., &c.

MESSRS FLOYD & Co., are now publishing a series of Views of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Foochow, in two parts. These Photographs are produced by new Optical Instruments, by the best Opticians of the day, and include an angle of 100 degrees, or three times the amount of subject of the ordinary lenses now in use in the East, hence the unnecessary joining to make a complete picture. We intend to reduce the price to about 50 per cent. (to Subscribers only) from our usual selling prices.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will please call at our Establishment, where the Photographs can be inspected and further particulars ascertained.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1868.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEY, AND BILLIARD SALOONS.

Entrance—Wellington Street.
DAVID BROWNE,
(late MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL),
LEGS to inform his Friends and the Public
that he has opened the above Bar and Bowling Alley and Billiard Saloons, and to attract attention to Business, and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.

Leal Fauzy Drunks of every Description.
Hongkong, April 11, 1868.

C. L. VOLKMANN,
Private Boarding Establishment.

29 HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

PATERSON & HANDLEY,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road, West, and
Aclong's Yard, Praya West.
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDETBURERS.
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES
ELECTED in the Best Style.
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on
the Shortest Notice.

H. COHEN,
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

Intimations.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attitudinated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin disease peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

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Notices to Consignees.

"LODOR," FROM CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo intended for discharge at the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

BIRLEY & CO.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
HAVE this day established myself as a PUEBLO ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIES
2 Club Chambers,
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
BE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

M. R. R. A. H. TOLLIS GLOVERHAME,
being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per procuracion.

REYNAAN BROTHERS & CO.
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
R RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & CO.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

DOCKS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.—\$750,000.

IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

THE Interests and Responsibility of Mr. ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDER DUNCAN was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUS BUDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FERDINAND NISEN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last.

The Business will in future be conducted under the Style and Firm of ROBERTSON & CO.

In which Mr. PETER GABAIN has been admitted a Partner.

NISEN & ROBERTSON.
Ningpo, May 9, 1868.

NOTICE.
M. B. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
M. R. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st January, 1868.

J. MCDONALD & CO.,
Shipwrights.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
M. Y. Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commissary Agent, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. Hook, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 28, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & CO.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
M. R. FERDINAND NISEN and M. HEINRICH HOPFERS have been authorized to sign our Firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership between the Undersigned, and Mr AUGUST WITERS, Mr ROBERT CARROLL DONALDSON MOFFAT, and Mr. FRANZ BONNYBAUER, lately carrying on Business in London and China, under the Firm of TRAUTMANN & CO., has been dissolved from the 1st instant by lapse of time.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghai, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned will continue to carry on the Business of their late Firm, at Shanghai and Tientsin, under the same Style of TRAUTMANN & CO.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
R. C. D. MOFFAT.
Shanghai, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
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Shanghai, June 16, 1868.

UES ON SUNDAYS
GKONG.—Morning, 11
Buch, M.A., Col-
oon 5 o'clock.—Rev.
Minister, Rev. D. B.
vice, 11 A.M.; Even-
ing CHAPEL.—(Ser-
ming 10 o'clock.—
Rev. Lo Sam Yuen,
the same.
THERAL.—Well-
T. Rainford, P. P.
at 5.30, 1st Mass.
vice in English, by
old; 7, 3rd Mass.
mon in Portuguese;
the afternoon, at 1;
the Rev. S. Chu; at
guage; 6, Benedic-

CHAPEL.—Spring-
ing, at 7, Mass. with
the Rev. F. Yaw,
olic Reformatory,
Vigan. Service at

HOUSE.—Service in
y Pastor E. Klitzke,
lf past ten A.M., in
a Founding House,
vening Service, at
uch, M.A.—Queen's
at 4 P.M. every

absence of the
General Business of
ected by Mr. N. B.
C. A. SAINT.
368.

of
CHINA
ady,
extracts from the
ly News, Supreme
te, N. C. Herald,
Express, Shanghai
368.

A MAIL.

JULY 18, 1868.

DOCK.
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The length of the Union Dock at Kowloon is 300 feet, its width 80 feet, and its depth on the sills, at spring tides, 21 feet. It may be interesting to give the dimensions of the Aberdeen Hope Dock, in order that our readers may be able to draw a comparison. This latter has a length of 385 feet on the blocks, its width is 100 feet at the eponymous stones and 50 feet at the bottom, and its depth of water 24 feet 6 inches at spring tides. It will thus be seen that the Union compares not unfavourably with its larger rival, which is the most roomy in the Eastern seas. In solidity of construction and effectual resistance to the water it is scarcely second, and the prospects of its owners may be deemed most satisfactory. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the absurd canards so often propagated as to the injuries inflicted on it by heavy showers of rain. While, as we have shown, the nature of the original soil rendered it liable to injury from this cause, the dock itself has been in no way affected since the first difficulties were overcome. It is, we believe, moreover the intention of the company to commence another dock to the westward of the one now nearly completed, as soon as the latter shall be in working order. And as another feature of interest we may add that there are already two or three slips laid down for building and repairing vessels; one is already occupied by a small steamer, and the other will shortly receive the keel of a large schooner, for the building of which orders have been given, and which will be followed by other craft as the slips become vacant. The ship-building department will, we believe, be under the superintendence of Mr. A. D. Mitchell. We are sorry that it is not in our power to record a greater progress in the erection of the buildings essential to the success of this undertaking. The foundations of several are however laid down, and one of them is near completion; while, now that the services of a gentleman of practical knowledge and experience as acting Secretary (Mr. Inglis, formerly of the Hongkong Mint), have been secured, every effort will be made to finish the machine shops, &c., as soon as possible. The delay is doubtless owing to the uncertainty previously felt about the construction of the dock itself, and in the light of present experience the shareholders will scarcely thank the opposition for their persistent efforts (doubtless well meant) to retard the progress of Mr. Studd's work.

In conclusion we would add a word about the business prospects of the company. We are much afraid that, unless the shipping interest of Hongkong reaches a development hitherto undreamt of, there will scarcely be found work enough for the two large dock companies on thoroughly remunerative terms. If this be the case there will remain but one of three alternatives—amalgamation, the extinction of one by the other, or the ruin of both in the style of financial Kilkenny cats. Such at least seems to be the opinion held by uninterested parties, and the solution of the problem will be a matter of much and important interest to many in the colony. We trust that any difficulties to be encountered will not be aggravated by a childish want of confidence in the best efforts of those who have more to lose than the talkers themselves generally possess.

LOCAL.

We have received the scores of the recent Rifle Competition, but are compelled to hold them over until our next issue.

The performance at the Circus last night exhibited little worthy of remark which had not been remarked upon before. To-night the tent will again form an attractive centre for pleasure-seekers, as it did this afternoon for "ladies and children."

The Band Amateur Club of the 73rd Regiment re-opened their Little Theatre at the North Barracks last night with a representation consisting of "The Queen of the Abruzzi" and the favours of "Caught by the Cuff." To-night the programme will be repeated; and as the ability of the company is well-known, while the object for which they are put on is a most laudable one (viz., the 73rd Relief Fund), a good house may be fairly calculated upon.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB. owing to a combination of misfortunes, the scratch four-masted race rowed last evening was not so exciting as usual. Several of the members drawn as competitors were unavoidably absent, others having to be substituted at the last moment, and the starting left only three boats in the race. The wind being very equal off the shore the getting of the boats in a line at the starting point was a matter of great difficulty and much time was occupied in the endeavour, but upon the firing of the gun, Blackwell (white), went away with a strong lead, the new boat (blue) second, Arie (red) and Violet (yellow) about on equal terms, but the latter having broken an oar and only rowing with three men, of course gradually dropped. The new boat appeared to be drawing on Blackwell who was second rather wide, but an ear shiping out of the rowlock stopped them entirely, letting the three-masted Violet into third place. Arie, steering a good course, made a steady endeavour for first honours, but Blackwell passed the flag a length and a half ahead, Violet third.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSION. (Before the Hon. the Circuit Justice.) July 18, 1868.

The July Criminal Sessions were opened this morning, when the following Juries were called and sworn—Messrs. P. Macrill, A. W. Gleam, Andrew Smith, Wong Shing, Bonjan, H. Kien, and A. dos Reis, medallists.

EMBEZZLEMENT. Gleam Alai, formerly comprador to Mr. A. Boyer, was charged with having embezzled monies belonging to his employer. It appeared from Mr. Boyer's evidence that the prisoner was compradore to him in the event of any one of his numerous cobblers turning their attention to mediation manufacture. If any illustration were required to establish such a proposition, the systematic paltry and vexatious prosecutions against merchants here for alleged obstruction, might be instances as a fair and reasonable ground for the last remark. Only yesterday the momentous question was duly considered and discussed in all its bearings, viz., whether a few pounds of cotton had been allowed to stand opposite a godown in a quiet side street for five minutes, or whether they scandalised the public road and the nuisance inspector for the lengthened period of a quarter of an hour. Inspector Albert, who is in nuisance (inspector), and is now and again metaphorically "chewed up" by his zeal, was the officer whose keen scent objected to do

judgment, discretion, and discrimination may be said to comprehend the excellencies of a police officer; and in the light of recently decided cases at the Magistracy, it is only fair to say that the inspection of the cases before mentioned deserve the utmost consideration in the event of any one of our numerous cobblers turning their attention to mediation manufacture. If any illustration were required to establish such a proposition, the systematic paltry and vexatious prosecutions against merchants here for alleged obstruction, might be instances as a fair and reasonable ground for the last remark. Only yesterday the momentous question was duly considered and discussed in all its bearings, viz., whether a few pounds of cotton had been allowed to stand opposite a godown in a quiet side street for five minutes, or whether they scandalised the public road and the nuisance inspector for the lengthened period of a quarter of an hour. Inspector Albert, who is in nuisance (inspector), and is now and again metaphorically "chewed up" by his zeal, was the officer whose keen scent objected to do

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Few of our temporaries happily now our expression followed the shareholders Mr. Studd, to show the architectably increase the successful

SALEH, a Chinese seaman, was placed at the bar on the above charge, inasmuch as

he was the last to be arrested by the authorities of the spirit world. While he was sick, his friends were at a loss to know what to do for him; after he had died, they knew what he required. The first thing done for his comfort is to place a cup of cold water at the outer door, in order that he may take the last drink. I have found no one who could, or would, give me an explanation of this practice. The Chinese, as a people, do not drink cold water. The next thing in order for his comfort is to burn a suit of good clothes; the object of which is to secure immunity from sickness or calamity. It is desired that the duty of every family to do

something analogous to what is described above, whenever one of their members is snatched from the world of light. It corresponds in almost every important particular to what is done by his friends for the comfort of a man who is arrested by one of the local authorities. The priests, the interpreters and agents of the gods, like the mandarins of this world, are ever on the alert for an opportunity to squeeze

rich. They are also ever mindful of the welfare of their parishioners, not only of the living, but of the dead also. In their frequent devotions before their deities, they frequently discover that some one of their charge, who was arrested several months before, and whose family is more fortunate in life than many of his fellows, is in great agony in the other world, and they manage, very delicately, to communicate the fact to the family of the deceased. They are greatly distressed and alarmed, send for the priest, who is so kind as to communicate to them any tidings of their departed friend. They wish to know the particulars of his misfortune. The priest, in whom they have trusted so many years, goes into an investigation, and discovers that the poor unfortunate is confined in a deep pit, and guarded by sword and spear; and with some show of emotion informs the family that nothing short of three days, "Kong-tuh," and a large expenditure of money will release him from that place. The family, anxious to do something for his relief, urgently enquire what sum it will take. The answer is usually that the priest will say his demand in this instance is £1,000. The astonished family plead their inability to pay so much. The priest is not inclined to undertake it for less, and reminds them that the consequences of allowing their friend to remain where he will not rest upon him. They hold a hasty consultation, as to what they shall offer. The £500 is agreed upon. The priest refuses to undertake it for that sum. After further consultation, they offer £1,000. The priest, with hesitation, agrees to undertake it for that amount. At the same time he informs them that it will be very difficult. On the day appointed, the reception hall is stripped of all its furniture, and decorated in the most gorgeous manner with temple regalia, richly embroidered satin hangings, suspended from the ceiling, on which are embossed the emblems of authority in the world of darkness. The ancestral tablet of the unfortunate one, elevated to a golden throne, is placed in the midst of ornamented insignia of authority, on a table in the centre of the hall. Around this tablet, five, seven, or nine Taist priests, attired in richly embroidered Imperial robes, march and chant their incantations. This ceremony, enlivened by music and gong, is kept up day and night. Meanwhile the relatives, invited guests, and priests, live on the floor. On the afternoon of the second day, the Abbot or master of ceremonies, with some confusion and great emotion, informs the family that the position of the unfortunate is unchanged, and that the authorities of the spirit world will not entertain the idea of releasing him for £1,000. They full of impatience beat themselves in order to provide for him a decent burial. Indeed, so much stress is placed upon this article, that old men and even the younger ones, in times of prosperity, to insure for themselves a suitable habitation when they die, often superintend the making and vanishing of their own coffins. They even go a step further, while they have the means, and employ one skilled in "fung-shui" to select a fortunate place for their graves. They construct vaults and raise mounds for their entire families. These are usually in a line, under one mound, with the tops slightly separated, so as to give a peak for each vault. Hence some of the graves we see in the vicinity of Shanghai are empty vaults. As the members of the family drop off, one end of the vault is opened, and the coffin inserted.

On every seventh day, for seven sevens, after the death of an individual, the female portion of the family give vent to boisterous lamentations; during which they call the deceased by name, and recount all his virtues and good qualities. It is supposed that this demonstration of grief is heard by the authorities of the spirit world, and the hope indulged that they, seeing the high estimation in which the prisoner was held in the world of light, may be induced to mitigate the intended punishment. For the same reason, families of some wealth, during this season of mounting and subsequently during the period of weeping at the tomb, employ a person to blow at their graves at night a ram's horn, or a conch shell.

From the 9th to the 18th day following, on the day of the month on which a person dies, the spirit is supposed to return to its old habitation, bringing with it a host of ravenous bogars, to aid it in its revengeful visitation. The family, to counteract the baneful influence of this visit, employ Taist priests, whose gods rule the spirits, to perform, at the family residence, on the day on which the spirit is expected to return, the ceremony called "Kong-tuh," meritorious service—the object of which is either to oppose or frighten the spirits, and thereby secure to the family tranquillity. All the relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to meet their old friend, and take part in the festivities and general confession of the family. The family hall is decorated for the occasion with embroidered hangings of various devices, and emblems of authority in the world of darkness, to the number of more than a hundred, and confers their shortcomings, and around which Taist priests, attired in Imperial robes, chant and bowing to the ringing of a small bell by the master of ceremonies. The whole affair amounts to a most humble confession and deep humiliation on the part of the family. This ceremony, enlivened by the silver currency of the world of darkness, is kept up for a day or two. When the guests are invited, or parades of refreshments, a table is set in a vacant room for the accommodation of the spiritual guests. It is furnished with vases, and chopsticks, &c. When all things are ready, the master of ceremonies enters this vacant room, and after a wave of his wand of authority, and incantations, orders the spirits to come and partake of what has been provided for them, and to keep quiet. At the close of the ceremony, he re-enters the vacant room, and with another wave of his wand and incantations, and at the same time cutting the air towards the four points of the compass with a sword, orders the spirits to depart; and, on pain of the severest punishment, not to disturb the peace and quiet of that family. The spiritual guests, terrified at the sight of the sword and emblems of authority in the world of darkness, and the sound of the gong and crackers without, are supposed to take their departure to their proper place of abode. The family pays the priest's bill and takes his word for it that the spirit will not distract them. This is the family confession, and a large amount of money is expended in order to make the visit of the departed as agreeable as possible. The main object, however, is to secure immunity from sickness or calamity. It is desired, at the rate of three hundred thousand leagues a day." The Mighty Mother, we presume, is the Earth, which has commanded mankind to live at the rate of three hundred thousand leagues a day. In their

unwearied efforts to do this, we learn that the earth moves 1,672,332 miles or 524,110 leagues per day, so that the true meaning of the advice tendered is a judicious self-restraint. We are to keep ourselves back 224,110 leagues and £ per day

—a splendid instance of the principle "regular pour mieux sauter." Let us, however, proceed. "We have given a name to this new rapture and sweep of human existence; we call it and its phenomena 'sensational.' The word is a good word, too, like all that ever grow popular and stand public wear and tear. How do men exist on this whirling Ball of Wonder, this pellet of brown earth and silver seas; that dies singing its little song of motion among the great diapasons of blazing suns and systems? They exist by the senses, of course, and all life is sensational." Let us therefore in humble reverence the astonishing mixture of poetry and philosophy in the mind of this great and good man. The Whirling Ball of Wonder is obviously not an imitation so much as a transfiguration of Addison's tame lines about the spacious firmament on high, whilst the concluding sentence is a bold inversion of the Berkeley theory, which reduced all external nature to impressions on the senses. But Berkeley thought that the external world existed by the senses. The *Daily Telegraph* goes a step further, and thinks that men themselves exist by their senses. We cannot follow out the dazzling thought; let us humbly record and reverentially admire it; but what a mind is this which lies in this way from astronomy to metaphysics and envelopes both with a rich vein of poetry! In the next passage the metaphor of the hunting field is resumed with wonderful felicity:—

"Sensation—which means 'lively life'

—is the word of the epoch, and we say that

the word, like the thing, so far from being

vulgar, or wrong, or wicked, or distressing,

is an 'excellent good' characteristic of the

wind and bottom of the period, and a pledge

that we shall come to something in other

remarkable before we 'lift' these hounds

of the hours and the days from their pre-
sent full cry. Evil in sensationalism—of course there is evil! what good ever was there yet without some mischief or other
for its shadow? In a rattling burst of hu-
manity, such as we see on all sides of us,
wretched and unhappy things will

not and must come now and then to grief. As we ride, as we ride? let us deplore it by all
means, and trust that they will soon get

across the saddle again, and take the next

historical fence or the next but one, along-

side of us. And if, alas! in literature Fi-

sh and Solid Work have been cannoned

almost out of the hunt by picturesque vice

and picaresque, spasmodic, feminine fiction,

look at the vitality under it all! Look

at the analysis of heart and brain; see

how it yearns, this new school of mad

writing, get at the moral secret of man,
and have the mystery of mortal life—divine

or devilish—out into the light at a ringing

of a number!"

Here is *sturm und drang* with a ven-

geance. What a thing it is to live in such an

age, and even to feel, as so many of us do,
slightly bored, and at a loss for interest and

occupation. Try to gather it all up. We

are all frantically rushing hither and thither

—the Ball of Wonder carries 500,000

leagues a day on its astronomical steeplechase.

We are exhorted to rush back-
wards 200,000 leagues a day in a different

direction. Where are we going? Towards

"something remarkable," which we shall

reach before we "lift" these hounds of the

hours and the days."

Feminine fiction is "cannibalizing,"

Finsh and Solid Work are coming to grief,

and "if 't pac kills," says the age to the heavy-gated

among its generations, draw your bridle!"

The age is more considerate than Baxter,

who is

THE CHINA MAIL.

6

THE BROTHERS EUSTACHIO.

A CONFESSION.

I have been accused by those who affect to know my character of having exhibited from childhood a sullen and resentful disposition. Whether the charge is true or false I do not care to inquire. Most people are what circumstances have made them; most people on whom circumstances had acted as strongly as they have acted on me, would be what I am, "no better and no worse." Poverty and injustice, I presume, are calculated to warp even a naturally generous mind. Not that I lay claim to have ever had that, or care to dispute it with the hypocrites who do lay claim to it. Some people are fortunate enough to be able to dissemble their natural badness—to conceal their passions, faults, vices, as the case may be, under a mask which obtains credit with the world. I am not so fortunate. Perhaps ought to say I have seldom tried, do not habitually try to conceal mine. What I hate, I hate. Not but what I can use craft if occasion requires it, to gain some settled design, to attain some fixed object, to perfect some revenge; this reached, I am glad to resume my proper character. If I stoop to deceit, it is from no love of deceit; if I affect virtue, it is from no love of virtue. Of this distinction I make no boast, and offer no palliation; it is a plain statement of what I am—of what, as I have said before, circumstances have compelled to make me.

There may have been something in the event preceding my birth, which formed the basis of the character of which I speak. I give it for what it is worth. About three months before I was born, my father—a gymnast in a travelling circus—fell during one of his performances in the trapeze, and was killed on the spot. At the time, his family consisted of his wife, herself a proficient in what we call in the play-bills the "high-style," and a son of 12 years, my brother Andrew. The shock had such an effect on my mother, that she never wholly recovered from it. After an illness, at the end of which I was born, her mind became enfeebled. She did not grow actually insane, but mentally weak; and she could not be persuaded after that to mount a horse. She took to needlework and became an adept in it, after a fashion; at all events, and managed to earn a few shillings a week in making up properties for professional people—alike to actors, horse-riders, and the like. My brother Andrew followed the calling to which my father had brought him up, but in a modified form. Our mother would not consent to his pursuing the profession of a gymnast, at least of a trapezist. He confined himself to what is known as "ground tumbling," and grew clever in it, in his way. In this, and similar feats of strength and dexterity, he was my instructor; and in course of time I became his equal, if not his superior.

When I was about 16 years of age, and my brother 28, our mother died. During the last few years her infirm had grown rapidly weaker, but it brightened sufficiently before her death for her to recommend me to Andrew's care. I did not thank her for that, for I had never liked my brother, who was always much too domineering in his treatment of me, by relying on his seniority; besides, by this time I felt I could make my own way in the world. I was hardy, muscular, dexterous, with a cool head, except when excited by passion or drink, and an unfailing nerve. Not, perhaps, so stately as Andrew, I was yet his match at any feat requiring activity and endurance. Thus, my mother's charge awakened little response in my mind, though Andrew accepted it, and promised to respect it so long as we should remain together. This, I determined, should not be very long.

After my mother's death, business fell off in our line. The circus with which we had been some time travelling broke up, and the company dispersed. We accepted temporary engagements throughout the provinces, during these, I lost no opportunity of secretly endeavouring to engage myself apart from Andrew, but all to no purpose. We were known as the Brothers Eustachio. The little money and reputation that we managed to acquire were due to our partnership; singly, managers would have nothing to say to us—or at least to me. The experience that was necessary to Andrew and to me did not diminish my dislike to him—a dislike daily heightened by his impudent manner. Once, after some sharp words had passed between us, he reminded me that he controlled the position of a father towards me, in the other of all that made life dear. Why (I thought) should I spare either of the two who had made my life a blank and a desolation?

How glad she was to see him again. I overheard her say, one morning, when they were standing at the wings, and I on the stage rehearsing, but with eyes and ears upon them all the while—

"Why have you brought him with you? I am afraid of him, he is so unlike you!" "What—Jem?" answered Andrew carelessly. "He looks vicious at times, but there is more of the monkey than the tiger in Jem. He is mischievous, perhaps, and a trifling malicious but not dangerous."

He was so wrapped up in his conceit, and so boastful of her preference for him, that I felt all the safer in my project.

The pantomime opened on Boxing Night, and the business of the harlequinade was pretty much the same as that to which we had been accustomed the year before. There was one scene in which Harlequin had to jump through a trap to avoid the pursuit of Clown, and Pantalo, who had captured his wand. This occurred toward the close of the scene, and just before the "rally" or general fracas, which takes place at the end of each scene of the harlequinade. The "fat" through which Harlequin had to jump was in one of the front grooves, and behind it another scene was to be set, so that when the front flat drew off it should disclose that behind it. It is the custom for two or four to stand behind the fat through which a pantomime jumps, and to allow their arms so as to receive him and break his fall. The signal for them to prepare is a tap with Harlequin's wand on the flat, technically termed "giving the bat."

It was my duty, as Clown, to give the bat (which I was supposed to have wrench'd from Harlequin) so as to prepare the men behind for the jump. A couple of minutes after the leap was performed, Harlequin was supposed to re-enter, regain possession of his wand, and strike the stage as the signal to the carpenters beneath to lower a trap and elevate a table which belonged to the ensuing scene.

What followed I know not. Since then I have wandered through the earth a restless, haunted fugitive. I have travelled through arid deserts, parched by relentless thirst; I have toiled through lonely tracks of ice in the frozen North, deserted by all

and never hope to see. In our life we are but little habituated to refinement in women. Where it exists—and it does so in some cases, not by inheritance, perhaps, but by natural intuition, cultivated by keenness of observation—it is sought out for shameful preference, and soon grows polluted. I have known girls on the stage, the offspring of coarse and vulgar parents, who yet have exhibited a taste and tone which would have graced the highest ladies of the land. Questioned as to how they managed to acquire this manner, I have heard them reply that they have ever had that, or care to dispute it with the hypocrites who do lay claim to it. Some people are fortunate enough to be able to dissemble their natural badness—to conceal their passions, faults, vices, as the case may be, under a mask which obtains credit with the world. I am not so fortunate. Perhaps ought to say I have seldom tried, do not habitually try to conceal mine. What I hate, I hate. Not but what I can use craft if occasion requires it, to gain some settled design, to attain some fixed object, to perfect some revenge; this reached, I am glad to resume my proper character. If I stoop to deceit, it is from no love of deceit; if I affect virtue, it is from no love of virtue. Of this distinction I make no boast, and offer no palliation; it is a plain statement of what I am—of what, as I have said before, circumstances have compelled to make me.

For no such questionable source was Mary's refinement. As pure as she was fair and gentle, she had a way that commanded respect while it insured admiration. I had not known her long before I loved her deeply. Mine was not whining sentiment, but a passion that awoke suddenly and burnt fiercely. I knew then that my love could be as deep and deadly as death; I have since learned how closely the two are allied.

For it was soon discoverable that she could never love me in return. I think she feared me; I know she disliked me. My proud, inconsiderate brother, who had sprung and wrenched me in most things, supplanted me in this. With him her master had done me, but I was now doomed to see her constantly as my brother's wife. Though she did not share our subsequent engagements, and though her husband kept her out of active employment, and endeavoured himself to earn sufficient to support them both, and though I held as much aloof from her and him as I could, still I was necessarily brought into contact with her sometimes. She would come to the hall at which we performed, and sit on front, waiting for Andrew to finish his performance and go home with her. The constant evidence I had of their affection for each other added daily fuel to my hatred; he had sprained his foot on the stage. That sprain saved his life.

The accident, however, put an end to his engagement, though it did not part him and Mary for long; in the spring they were married against her father's consent. I accepted as part of the injury my brother had done me, but I was now doomed to see her constantly as my brother's wife.

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18, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

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The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours, and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its remarkable good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extenuately, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Ulcerous, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hydrocephalus, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, Esq., that he had received information of the effect that the remedy of an American, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—See London, June 31, 1864.

From J. Montague, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. It fairly gave my attention to healthy after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Mrs. Forbes' wife of the Chaplin at Paris—“I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; I have not in single instance been disappointed with the result; even in aggravated cases of Indian cholera.”

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—“Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singular if popular. Did it not supply a want and a place?”

From the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in cholera—“So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.”

Extracts from the *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—“None genuine without the words ‘Dr. J. Collis Browne’s’ on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.”

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Miscellaneous.



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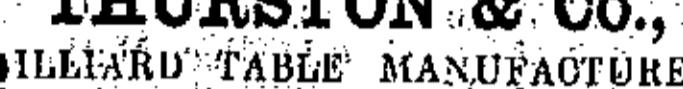
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